The Sun.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. 70 Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Dynamite of Democracy.

on Thursday, " trusts have come into existence with a capitalization of over \$8,000,-000,000." Fight billions. That sounds large. But incomparably larger still is the statement that "these aggregations of capital represent the unification of every important industry in the land." Every great industry

It is against American industry therefore that the Democratio party vows vengeance. structive legislation. It is a fanatical propfited by it are as nothing compared to the if not positive calamity.

The owners of these intrusted industries are legion, the shares of every great company marked for Bryanite assault being bought and sold every day of discussion. in open market. The proprietors are mittee, of the round cotton bale trust, the fragments.

is thus threatened, are enjoying to-day a prosperity that is peerless.

Dynamite, which has no pride of partisanship or theory of disturbance, is safer than BRYAN and his men

England's New Position in International Law.

On May 80 the British Commander-in-Chief in South Africa issued a proclamation on Sept. 1, in another proclamation, he an- Kung on the other, while the Emperor is for freedom and the reason for his hatred nounced the annexation of the South Afri- HIENFUNG was sojourning at Jehol, a of the corporate system is that, in his view, vaal Republic, with the name of the Vaal the Great Wall. Colony. From all appearances, the proclamations anticipate the facts by only a short time, for each day shows more and named by the Empress Regent, to wit: Boer forces, and the increasing power of the British in the two republics.

The annexation was expected. The novelty in the procedure is the abandon- CHING and the two Yangtse Viceroys, ment by the British Government, at all who, throughout the recent troubles, have the father, though it takes the one to McKinevents so far as the South African republics shown a desire to protect foreigners, but are concerned, of a position relative to a Li Hung Chang, whom we have accepted, this father is taking a course which, so far which was supposed to retain a considerable question of international law which until is regarded with suspicion in Great Britain, very recently it had shown no signs of quitting. This question deals with the press Regent, who at the time of the Boxer very important subject of military occupation; and in its treatment of the hostile | Manchu and Chinese forces in North China, has executed a complete about-face, and to have been violently anti-foreign, and to acted in a manner wholly opposed to its have played a principal part in the supformer ideas and views.

The question of what "military occupation" is has never been settled by a rule has been displaced or overthrown; obe-

made at various conferences. At the the great armed nations to a paper blockin 1899, a similar definition was incorporated in the rules of war on land drawn | Chinese. up and accepted by sixteen of the countries represented. This definition is as follows:

"Article XLIL-Territory is regarded as occupied when it finds itself under the authority of the hostile army. The occupation includes only the territory guilty, will have to be suffered to escape where the authority is established and in a position

sixteen signatories, among which, how- supporters and instruments. ever. Great Britain is not to be found. It by her forces is within her legal rights.

BAKER'S "First Steps in International Law." of last year. Therein it is set forth "that over the enemy's territory only so far as to submission to the rule of the cononly is possessed as is actually conquered." Calvin's case, quoted by Lord and Great Britain ought each to receive, if troduced by Mr. Bryan himself. He pro-

point, Sir Sherston points out.

paper," declares that "officially, regular war is over" because of the annexation, and speaks of the Boers as "rebels." At the same time, it " can scarcely admit that the proclamation lannexing the Transex-republics is firmly held by us. The occupation of the hostile territory cannot be considered as effective or complete, but the end cannot be far off."

It is the fact that the end is not far off that explains the British abandonment of Boers. Few foreigners are still in the Boer In a speech at St. Louis BRYAN named the terms of the proclamations may be, what great manufacturing companies he it is not likely that the Boers could think of which could be catalogued and their allies who are still in arms as trusts. He put together an imposing will be treated actually as rebels. Those array. BRYAN'S New York Heutenant, burghers who have given their parole to STANCHPIELD, the Democratic candidate avoid deportation as prisoners of war, and for Governor, has concluded to make trusts then have broken it, will remain liable to the issue of his campaign. "During the such punishment as their captors may past few years," said Mr. STANCHFIELD choose to impose, and no valid legal objection thereto can be offered

Divergent Views of the Powers With Regard to China.

The text of the replies made by Great Britain, France, Germany, and Japan to Russia's announcement of her intention to withdraw her troops from Pekin is still throughout China than those which we undivulged, but enough is known to show | now are trying to allay. Under every great industry of the land that a decided difference of opinion exists Bryanism would put the dynamite of de with reference to the expediency of such a professions of a desire to uphold the termove. Nor is it in this direction only osition, and the few who would be bene- that the Powers are showing signs of dis- China will not begin by exacting inadmismany to whom it would bring hardship, the conditions preliminary to the negotia- for peace; neither will they ultimately seek prehend a still sharper divergence when the Government which it would manifestly be amount of the pecuniary indemnities to unable to sustain. be exacted from China becomes a subject

It is understood that Russia adheres steadily growing in number. Besides to her determination to withdraw her JOHN ROCKEFELLER of the Standard Oil troops from Pekin to Tientsin or other Company, or James K. Jones, the chair- points on the Peiho, and that France is man of the Democratic National Com- resolved to follow her ally. In that event we are committed by our reply to Russia or AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, of the New York to pursue a similar course, and it is beice trust, there are thousands upon thou- lieved that Japan is disposed to cooperate sands of people of moderate means whose with the United States. It is possible, savings have been invested in the great however, that, if Germany and Great properties which Bryanism would blow Britain persist in retaining possession of up. And after the explosion the present the Chinese capital pending negotiations owners could never pick their shares out of for the restoration of order and the settlement of questions in dispute, Russia and The triumph of Bryanism among the France may deem it advisable to keep trusts would cause such a commercial con- a part of their forces also in Pekin. In be unbecoming to hold up a father to revulsion as has never been experienced that case the United States and Japan in any country, for the reason that the would doubtless adopt a similar policy; United States, whose every important indeed, we have determined to retain a industry, according to Mr. STANCHFIELD, small body of troops at Pekin as a guard some in its effect on character. of our legation. The objection to the and the active ruler, the Empress Regent, might dislike to return to their capital ever, absolutely necessary that the supreme authorities in the Celestial Empire should return to Pekin for the purpose of arrangformally declaring that the Orange River ing the terms of peace. The treaties of Free State was annexed to Great Britain 1860 were concluded between England exercise of authority would belie his own with the title of Orange River Colony; and and France on the one side and Prince principles in opposing "the Trusts." He

It is by no means certain that all the Powers will accept the five negotiators and his son to agree with us against him. more plainly the disintegration of the Prince CHING, LI HUNG CHANG, YUNG LU, LIU KUN YI, Viceroy of Nankin, and CHANG conviction, whenever it is worth while to CHIH TUNG, Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh. There is, indeed, no objection to Prince while Yung Lu, the nephew of the Emoutbreak was Generalissimo of all the republics of South Africa, Great Britain is generally obnoxious because he is known pression of the Reform party at the time

of the coup d'état in September, 1898.

Nor is it only regarding the personnel of of international law. Countries with large | the Chinese commission that some differences standing armies have regarded occupation of opinion exist. Germany is said to deas complete when the principal armies mand, as a condition precedent to any negoof the enemy have been defeated and the | tiations, that China shall surrender to the authority of the legitimate Government foreign Powers for punishment the persons primarily responsible for the attacks upon dience, in their view, has then become a foreigners. If those persons are Prince duty of the inhabitants, independently of TUAN, the father of the heir apparent, the force by which their authority is main- and the Empress Regent herself, it is obvious tained. Other countries, notably Great that they will never be given up volun-Britain, the United States and Switzer- tarily, and that a demand for them would land, have regarded a territory as occupied | be equivalent to an indefinite postponeonly when held by a force sufficient to main- | ment of peace. To talk of treating the tain the authority of the invader and to Empress Regent as the last Mogul Emperor of Delhi was treated is ridiculous, for the Attempts to define occupation have been reason that not one of the Powers has a desire to fight the whole of China, and | will vote under that sole dictation, whatever Brussels Conference of 1874 a rule was pro- that is what the pressing of Germany's demand would mean, for even the Yangtse Great Britain: a Swiss delegate compared | Viceroys are firmly opposed to the degradaan occupation based on such ideas to a valid tion of the Empress Regent, though they blockade according to the laws of nations, | might willingly see her deprived of active and an occupation based on the views of power through Kwang-su's resumption of authority. The punishment of Prince ade; but the definition proposed was not TUAN, also, will have to be confined to accepted as a rule of international law, exclusion from office and influence, for to Again, in the Peace Conference at The Hague | go further would irreparably damage his son, the heir apparent, in the eyes of the

In other words, that will come to pass at Pekin which would happen at a European court under similar circumstances; the condign punishment, while their agents and councillors can be made to pay a vica-This definition, it will be noticed, like rious penalty. Even so, the Empress Regent that of the Brussels Conference, is in line will not go scot free, for her prestige will But his letter began with the statement with the views of Great Britain. It is now be seriously impaired by the public demon- that imperialism was the paramount issue a rule of international law as between the stration of her inability to protect her It ended with a distinct expression of Mr

does not bind her, therefore, so that the indemnities will give a great deal of trouble. annexation of territory as yet not held The Italian Government has computed that it ought to receive \$8,750,000 as com-That Great Britain's change of front was pensation for the losses and indignities not expected appears from Sir Sherston experienced by its subjects, and for the cost of its modest naval and military demonstrathe introduction of which is dated in March | tion in the Far East. Confining ourselves | in the Philippines. What he means by antito the last-named item, we must recognize the rights of military occupation extend that, if Italy's claim be taken as the basis the Philippines. for calculation, Japan will deserve about the inhabitants are vanquished or reduced | twenty-five times as much; Russia, fifteen | issue which he and the Kansas City Conventimes as much, and Germany no less when | tion put forward as a mask or shield to the queror. If any part hold out, so much all of her troops now on the way to China Democracy's hostile designs on the honest

COKE, is a leading English case on this reimbursed in proportion to outlay, from six to ten times as much as Italy. Here The Broad Arrow, an English "service then, we should have demands amounting in the aggregate to considerably more than \$600,000,000.

It is utterly out of the question for China to pay such a sum, except upon the inadmissible condition that the Powers should vaal) is as yet justified by the actual state reduce her to the position of Egypt, and of affairs, for the fact remains that only undertake jointly to collect all her inland about one-fourth of the area of the two as well as customs revenues, and also to regulate her expenditures. The customs duties of 5 per cent. ad valorem at present levied under the supervision of Sir ROBERT HARP on foreign goods entering treaty ports, is almost entirely appropriated to the payment of interest on China's public their former position. The matter will debt. Now, any large increase in the cushave little international importance, unless toms duty would be violently opposed by the British attempt to treat as rebels foreign foreign traders, for the reason that, by citizens captured in arms fighting for the raising the prices of their commodities in China, it would necessarily tend to lessen armles, seemingly; and however stringent | the volume of consumption. It is probable, however, that a small augmentation of the customs duty would be tolerated, enough, for instance, to yield an additional net revenue of \$6,000,000, which would permit China to borrow \$150,000,000 at 4 per cent. As that sum would be collected by the Imperial Customs Service presided over by Sir ROBERT HART, no interference on the part of foreign Governments would be required. Should, however, the aggregate amount of the indemnities demanded greatly exceed \$150,000,000, it will be impossible to procure the money on the security of the customs, and an attempt to obtain it from other sources will involve foreign Powers in interminable difficulties, and ultimately excite far graver commotions

Those Powers which are sincere in their ritorial integrity and the independence of cord. They are not agreed concerning sible conditions precedent to negotiations tions for peace, and there is reason to ap- to impose a financial burden upon the Pekin

A Son and His Father.

This letter comes to us in a handwriting which betokens much more than the average education and refinement:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I am at a decided loss as to what course I should pursue. cast my first vote this election and as I am, and always have been a firm believer in 'High Tariff' I naturally desire to vote the Republican ticket.

" My father, a tradesman, is a hot Bryan man and denounces McKinley and the Trusts. He threatens to expel me from his house should I refuse to vote straight Democratic ticket. QUANDARY. "Will THE SUN advise?

"NEW YORK, Sept. 20. This is a case in which it is hard indeed to offer advice to a young man; for it would proach in the eyes of his son. We would rather counsel filial respect as a virtue which is imperative, admirable and whole-

We do not hesitate to say, however, that retention of foreign soldiers in Pekin is any father who makes an effort to restrain that the titular Sovereign, Kwang-su, the political liberty and the liberty of conscience and conviction of his son exceeds the proper bounds of parental authority, under such circumstances, although their offends against the principle on which our presence in it would greatly facilitate the institutions are founded and on which our conduct of negotiations. It is not, how- whole system of government rests, and is bound to waste his exertions.

It is not probable that the father of our young correspondent, on reflection, would carry out his threat, for such a despotic can Republic, generally called the Trans- remote place among the mountains beyond it restrains freedom; and he has an inallenable right to hold that opinion. But we have the same right to disagree with him

have any decided conviction at all, is an indication of strength and honesty of character-but not less in the son than in LEY and the other to BRYAN. Moreover, from weaning his son from devotion to the Republican party, is confirming his adhesion to it. That is not a wise way of proceeding with a young man, whatever may be his inclinations, certainly not so long as they are lawful and consistent with

Any attempt to restrain the liberty of choice of a citizen in an election hurts rather than helps the political party in behalf of which it is made, whether by a parent or an employer. The obligation a citizen owes in voting is public and not private-to the State and not to tutors, preceptors, guardians or employers. If he votes under duress in disobedience of his convictions of public duty, he commits a crime morally against the State and the

crime of the compelling agent is far graver. We do not believe, therefore, that the father of a son who is so manifestly intelligent as is our correspondent and of a character so honest, will actually put his filial respect to such a strain as would be involved in driving him from his home if he votes as his conscience and conviction dictate; and assuredly this young man happens. The boy has evidently inherited a quality of independence of judgment which should commend him to parental favor rather than provoke parental re-

sentment. Our young friend will vote for McKinley on the 6th of next November and that his father will live to be proud of his son for so doing we do not doubt.

The Pledge Remains.

It is unfair to Mr. BRYAN to represent him as having abandoned the bogus issue of imperialism because he did not discuss that issue elaborately in his letter of acceptance. His previous speech of acceptance at Indianapolis had been devoted exclusively to imperialism. He said at that time all he had to say on the subject. BRYAN's opinion that the other subjects, It is already evident that the question of | however important, did not press so imperatively for solution as the question which he had fully treated in his Indianapolis speech.

> Everybody understands that what Mr. BRYAN means by imperialism is the continued assertion of American sovereignty imperialism is American withdrawal from So far as there is any substance in the

self, in case of his election as President, to summon Congress in extraordinary session immediately after his inauguration, and to recommend the withdrawal of our flag and sovereignty from the Philippines, leaving the Filipinos independent of our flag and control but guaranteed by us against foreign interference-responsibility

without power. This specific pledge remains on the record. Until it is revoked by Mr. BRYAN himself he cannot be said to have abandoned the issue which he calls imperialism, no matter whether he is silent or voluble on the general subject.

Our Promises to Spain.

In making peace with Spain through the Treaty of Paris, which WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN was instrumental in ratifying, it was agreed that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United

States shall be determined by Congress." The United States solemnly promised also that for a term of ten years Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted to the Philippine ports "under the same conditions as the ships and merchandise

of the United States." Spanish subjects who elect to remain Spanlards while living in Manila are to be protected by the United States in their rights of property, including the right to sell" the property or its products. They are to be protected in " the exercise of their industry, business or profession." All inhabitants are to be secure in the "free exercise of their religion." When Manila capitulated it was to the promise of our commanders "that this city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American Army."

For the last promise we are bound in honor. And the Paris Treaty agreements are Constitutionally the supreme law of this land. To betray them by putting them at the mercy of Aguinaldian treachery, or to substitute the vindictive rule of AGUINALDO for the authority of the United States, as BRYAN would have us do, is not possible to an honorable nation.

An unexpected result of the British war in South Africa appears in a Royal Warrant issued as an Army Order, changing radically the rules governing the pay of soldiers who have been made prisoners of war. Hitherto the pay of a soldier made prisoner was withheld even after his release until he had cleared himself of all suspicion of neglect or misconduct. Hereafter, more in accordance with the British rules of common law, he is to be presumed innoont of wrong-doing until found guilty. A portion of his pay will be paid to him; if the circumstances of his capture are deemed suspicious, an inquiry will be ordered on his rejoining, and that case he will have to prove his innocence. If he is not subject to investigation, the retained balance of his pay will be turned over to nim. The surprising number of British taken prisoners by the Boers is the reason for the change.

An oasis in the desert of "want advertisements" appears in a Newark paper: "HOUSEWORK-Young couple want bright, com pantonable girl, 16; general housework; bicycle girl who sleeps home preferred; other applicants considered: state wages."

We hope that the young couple may get her and enjoy her companionship and bright conversation on the wheel as well as in the general

No instance in American political history in polled a solitary Electoral vote, though in every Presidential election during that time there has been at least one such outside ticket, and in the contest of 1872 there were three such tickets-the National Labor party, which put up candidates in Columbus, Ohio, on Washington's Birthday of that year, the Free Trade He is a "hot Bryan man," but to that Anti-Democrats and Anti-Republicans who we offer no objection. Earnestness of made nominations at a parlor conference in have made offers to arbitrate of such frank and conviction, whenever it is worth while to this city in June, and the "straightout Demo-ample character that President Mitchell himreceive a solitary vote on the popular pollthe "straightout" ticket received 29,000 votes | brace the whole region. in the whole United States. Neither had an Flectoral vote. In 1876, the Anti-Masonic party, membership in some parts of the country, Michell's demand would be the formation of a had a convention and nominated candidates. The total vote polled for this ticket was 2,600 exist, which would include all the operators, ater the same party made nominations for President and Vice-President and had an Electoral ticket in a number of the States. The total popular vote for it, incredible as such a measure of its numerical insignificance may treat. seem, was 707 in the whole country.

Eight years later the "National Equal Rights party of woman suffragists having presumably many supporters among the Prohibitioniats, some of them believing that the extension of suffrage to women would be the most effective | professed inability to arbitrate. means of promoting radical temperance legislation, held a convention at Des Moines in the month of May, 1888, and nominated a Presidential ticket. It received no votes, Electoral or popular, in default of Electoral tickets in ers and the employees, this strike is the joint

When will the Bryanites learn to cease t sain the Peerless by their toys of despotism and martial pomp? In St. Louis they wouldn't let him go to make an anti-Trust speech withou decking him with the trappings of militarisr and imperialism. They put him into a ba-rouche drawn by four white steeds and hedged by a band of mounted policemen with naked sabres. Not thus does the champion of the producing classes" wish to appear. Let him walk, with the Declaration of Independen n one hand and a small silver Liberty Bell in the other. Silver Bill, that gifted Texas ostrich, would be the right mount for the Paramount, but Silver Bill tried to swallow a cor of the Kansas City platform a week ago to morrow and will not be out for a month.

Young Southerners for McKinley

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: As an illutration of the political sentiment as represented by young men of the country I think the following worthy of note: I am a bachelor, keeping house with a friend, also bachelor. A few evenings ago we had three friends

to dinner, making a party of five young men and representing four different States of the Union. namely, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Mis souri, two being from the last-named State.

Ally, the political situation was discussed and it was found that until the advent of Bryanism all had 12,225 has been expended. I have collected \$1,621.7s.

4d. I have made myself responsible for the re
The restoration of the chancel and sacristy NEW YORK, Sept 21. A VIRGINIAN.

An Instance of Wonderful Recuperation TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hav ollowed with care the various census reports, and the nost surprising bulletin to date, I think, is that from Johnstown, Pa , which suffered from the Conemaugh

Valley flood on May 31, 1889. fatalities from the flood were 2,295. The population of the city was 21,805 in 1890. This year the total population is 35,936; a gain of nearly 65 per cent. Is not this a most remarkable evidence of recuperative power after such a disaster? The population of Gal veston as taken in June was \$7,789.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22. l'opulation of Cities,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- These populations all of her troops now on the way to China
shall have arrived; while the United States
standard of money value, it has been instandard of money value, it has been inSaginaw, Mich., 42,345, decrease 3,977 or 8.59
per cent.

pounded a real issue when he pledged him- | SENATOR ALLISON'S DEMONSTRATION. Bryan's Election Would Mean Both Houses of

> Congress for Free Silver From a Speech by Senator Allison at Clinion, Ia. on Thursday.

Mr. Bryan is a positive character in some respects. With a Presidential nomination far in thefuture, he had influence enough with his party in 1899 to force a number of the Senators of that party to vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain-a number sufficient to secure the ratification of the treaty. He showed his power with his party at Kansas City when, against the judgment of a majority f its delegates from the great producing States of the country, he forced upon them the silver plank as a condition of his nomination. Such a man is not without a will when he has a purpose to achieve. That he has a purpose respecting the free colpage of silver no one doubts.

In order to be elected there are certain States that he must carry, and in some of these United States Senators are to be elected. There is one Senator to be elected this winter in each of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho, Republicans hope to carry all of these States, and I believe will carry most of them, but Mr. Bryan carried them all in 1896, and must carry them this year to give him even a chance of success, and the same votes that will give him these Electoral votes will also elect Democratic Legislatures. The Currency law of the last session was

passed by 18 majority. Senator Kyl+ of South Dakota, being absent and unpaired, did not vote, though having a consistent free silver record in the Senate, Senators Lindsay of Kentucky and Caffery of Louisiana go out of the Senate on the 4th of March, and both their places have already been filled by Senators who favor free silver. So that by that process the majority of 18 would be reduced on a similar vote to 14, and, standthese States having a seat vacant), if the six Senators from the States I have named except Utah shall be Democratic, the Republican majority in the Senate will be reduced to 2, and if Senator Kyle should vote for free silver, as he has always done heretofore, the Senate would be a tie on that question, leaving the Vice-President to cast the d-ciding vote, which and by speech to cast in favor of free silver. The Democratic Senator from Delaware voted that State, where there is now one vacancy, it is fair to suppose that the Senator elected would be for free silver also.

Thus, without discussing the question whether Mr. Bryan could or could not, through his Secretary of the Treasury, force upon the country | quences of such alarm. the silver standard, it is plain to me that if he is elected, with the power he will wield in his fority, for free silver, and with the force and power that lie behind free silver a majority in money to force the silver standard upon the forces that would repeal the law of last session | fully died. would be brought to the point of passing a free-All the machinery of the two

But these votes for free silver in the Senate are as essential to Mr. Bryan if he is to carry out what he calls his Philippine policy. He must have these same votes in the Senate or that policy will fail. He mu-t have at least a change of the number of votes I have described in order that his policy as respects the Philippines shall have the slightest chance of success assert it as my belief that the chances are much | who writes. better for him to secure with his election a majority in the Senate for free silver than to secure a majority for the plans and purposes he children. Remembering the stories I liked had marked out with reference to the Philippine Islands. Therefore it is plain that if free silver is not an issue in this campaign, because of the political complexion of the Senate, it is forty years is known where an outside ticket also true that "imperialism," as defined by Mr. Bryan, cannot be an issue, and if one is not to be discussed, why discuss the other?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One phase the coal str ke does not seem to have reorived the attention which it deserves

Markle & Co., the largest of the operators, crats" who made nominations in Louisville self cannot suggest any fault or defect in them, in September. The two former tickets did not and the only reason which he can assign for rejecting those offers is that they do not em-

Now, it is manifest that Markle & Co. cannot stipulate for the other operators, and that the only effective means of complying with Mr. votes in the whole United States. Four years and exercise as plenary power over them as the labor organization does over the miners Thus we have a demand from Mr. Mitchell, implied indeed, but none the less imperative, for the creation of a trust with which he car

> On the other hand, Mr. Stone attempts to re pel all responsibility for the strike on behalf of the managers of the Bryan campaign and to attribute the strike to a trust, the nou-existence of which is the very basis of Mr. Mitchell's Secret conspiracies are always difficult to

inferences from plain facts must see that, whatever may be the relations between the employproduct of labor agitators and Popocratic politicians, who are willing to inflict untold loss and misery upon the miners, and increase the cost of coal to every family, in the hope of gaining votes for their charlatan candidate. WILLIAM GREEN.

From the London Tit-Bits.

An intelligent looking boy walked into a grocer's shop the other day and, reading from a paper, said:
"I want six pounds of sugar at 21/d.

"Yes," said the shopman, "that will be one and three halfrence." "El-wen pounds of rice at 114d, a pound," "One and fourpence halfpenny," commented

the grocer.
"Four pounds of tea at is. 8d. a pound."
"Six and eight."
And so he continued: "Pive pounds of coffee at is. 10d.: seven this of milk at 54d.; four fee at is 10d.; seven tins of milk at 5 d.; four tins of tomatoes at 6 d.; eight tins of sardines

at is, 115d.

The shopman made out the bill and handed it to the lad, saying: "Did your mother send the money or does she want them entered?"

"My mother didn't send me at all," said the boy, selzing hold of the bill. "It's my arithmetic lesson, and I had to get it done some

is now complete. The nave is partially restored. In onsequence of the war in South Africa contribution have fallen off. The work has had to be stopped for want of funds. I now appeal to your readers for help A sum of £2,000 would clear off the debt, finish the estoration of the nave and rebuild the transepts. I shall feel most grateful for contributions or for gifts of any of the following: Chairs for the nave, stained-Johnstown had in 1880 a population of 8,380. The glass windows for sacristy and nave, tiles for sacristy nave and baptistry, vestry furniture, &c.

ROBERT MCLARNEY, Canon Rector of Clonfert, Banagher, Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon's Prayer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Lightning does strike twice in the same spot. The Rev. Mr. Dixon prayed that it might strike the

a girl. This time the damage of the father.

very severe shock to the feelings of the father.

STROUDSHURG. Pa., Sept. 21.

C. H. worse than war-reform.

WHY HE LEAVES BRYAN.

Facts Contradict Theories and He Will Vote With the Facts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Fac's are chiels that winna ding," said Robbie Burns, and, as usual, he was profoundly right. We cannot controvert facts, plausible and pretentious as our theories may be. Therefore, in attempting to determine how to cast my vote this fall, honestly and for the best interests of my country, I have resolved to be controlled and guided by facts and not by theories.

Four years ago I allowed myself to be controlled by theories, and, under such control, earnestly supported Mr. Bryan. The election of Mr. McKinley and the continuance of the gold standard for another four years logically assured, according to the theories which I then ardently espoused, nothing but debt, calamity and distress to our beloved country: the rich growing richer, the poor growing poorer, and England's financial control of our country growing stronger and more malevolent. It is to smile, now, merely to recite the direful predictions of 1896.

The calamitous and fearful issue of the election of 1896 befell us, thanks to the money and the machinations of the hated Hanna, and the lack of good judgment of a vast majority of the citizens of the United States. And behold the result! I have studied it fairly and impartially and with growing wonder for these four years, and I am now prepared to admit to myself, to you, Mr. Editor, and to every one who cares to read this letter, that facts are greater and stronger than theories.

Therefore, in this election, I shall vote with

But my view of the facts is not wholly retrospective; I also look forward, as well as I am able. Looking forward, I think I see as a result of Mr. Bryan's election the most fearsome ing off Utah against Pennsylvania (both and widespread panto which our country has ever known. Even admitting that Mr. Bryan's theories of finance are correct and sound, still the unquestioned and undisputed fact remains that the vast majority, indeed, almost the entire number, of the business and financial men in this country and in the civilized world disagree with him radically and diametrically. They not only disagree with him, which merely implies an intellectual difference, but they denounce his theories as insane, impracticable, calamitous theories as insane, impracticable, calamitous and the civil several control of the control of th he is pledged by his record, by the platform, agree with him, which merely implies an intelfor free sliver, and if the Democrats shall carry and subversive of all sound and honest business methods and dealings. Such being undoubtedly the facts in the case, Mr. Bryan's. election would, without question, alarm the entire business world; and we all know, by sad experience, the distressing and fearful conse-

Some of Mr. Bryan's abler supporters do indeed foresee the probable and natural result of party as President, there will be a majority in the House of Representatives, and a large maprice to pay" for the triumph of their theories. I am not so wise or so able as they. I am unable to perceive the triumph of theories in spite the Senate will be secured for the repeal of the of the facts. I have never been able to underlaw passed at the last session. With that law stand or sympathize with the exultation of a touch wine, beer, spirits or tobacco. I ate repealed, without affirmative legislation for friend of mine, a surgeon, who once expatiated whole-meal bread and biscuits when I could get free silver, it is pos-ible, in my beilef, for a eloquently to me on a beautiful and successful them and a little cheese, but not much. During President hostile to our present standard of operation he had just performed upon a patient the first fifteen days I never sat down to a table who had failed to comprehend the beauty or people. But it may be predicted that the same the success of the operation and had ungrate-Possibly Surgeon Bryan and his assistants

may succeed in their beautiful operation of my sympathy and my vote are with the cour SAMUEL J. MACDONALD. NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21.

Giants, Love and Illness Turned Out of Modern Child Storles.

From the Philadelphia Press "I am glad from the bottom of my heart that got over being a child before the medern in the Senate during his Administration; and I | theory of education set in," said a young man "I was asked recently by a publishing firm

to write a little book of tales for very small when I was a child. I set garly to work, and in a short space of time submitted my first story. It had the inevitable Prince Charming in it. In less than a week my manuscript was re-

In less than a week my manuscript furned.
"We like your story very much,' the pub-lishers wrote, "'and with a trifling alteration will be able to use it. We do not wish to publish any children's stories that have a love interest

in them.'

"Well, I killed off Prince Charming and put in a wicked stepmother. The publishers promptly told me that they could not use any stories that portrayed cruelty in any form. They especially object to cruel stepmothers, and the have stepmothers of one kind or another false and

as tending to give children who might have stermothers of one kind or another false and unjust ideas.

"I murdered the cruel stepmother and trimmed the story to fit a giant. The publishers politicly objected. They could publish nothing that might waken a spirit of murderousness in their little readers—I'd had the hero kill the giant—and they didn't like giants anyway, because they frighten children, and modern educators disapprove. Well, in my last resort, I changed the tale so it hinged on the devotion of a boy to his sick mother. They sent me word by return post that advanced thinkers in the kindergarten line will not permit the use of books in which illness is mentioned in any shape or form. We want to present to our little readers only the beautiful and improving truths of life."

I gave up then. I thank goodness I had a chance to read a few old-time children's stories before the reign of 'the beautiful and the improving' set in."

From the Topeka Daily Capital. The decrease in bonded debt of all the counties of Kansas, with ten exceptions, during the last three years, averaging a million dollars decrease for every year, is the latest evidence of the recovery of financial credit and prosperity. In the three years ninety five countles decreased their bonded uebt by over three million dollars, and the ten counties increasing their prove, but any one carable of deducing logical | debt brought down the net reduction to \$2.928, 371. A corresponding reduction has undoubtedly bee

made in private debts. While mortgage records are not reported in Kansas, yet from time to time news-papers in the State report a large cleaning up of mortgages. The Marion Record last week stated that as against 229 foreclosure suits in Marion county during Cleveland's Administration there were but sixtysix foreclosure suits during McKinley's. Thus far in 1900 but five suits have been filed in that county During last year the net reduction of mortgage debtin

Marion county was \$278.408.

If Marion is typical of the whole State the reduction of mortgage debt last year was between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. That it was in any case very heavy and that the State is to-day in a more intependent condition financially than in any previous period of its history goes without saying.

Bible Study Sunday. From the Christian Intelligence

The full results of the work done all over this country and Canada on the first day named for Bible Study Sunday, Sept 9, cannot be estimated until the possible classes are all formed. A little geographical and denominational study of the statistics of the 600 churches observing the day is interesting and sug gests the extent of the influence in behalf of better sible study thus set in motion. These statistics are as follows: By denominations, Baptist, 135; Congregational, 110; Presbyterian, 85; Methodist Epis opal, 80; Christian, 23; Lutheran and Reformed, 16; Cumberland Presby terian, 11: Church of Christ, Inited Presbyterian, 4: Protestant Episcopal, 4: Uni tarian, 3; United Evangelical, 3; Mennonite, 3; Ad ventist, 2: Friends, 2: Trinity Evangelical, 1: Breth ren, 1; Universalist, 1; African M. E., 1; Union Mis-sion, 1; not designated, 109. Geographically, New England, 99; Middle States, 143; Middle West, 206 South, 32; Far West, 64; Canada, 53; foreign countries, 3.

Seventy-four and Seventy-five Millions.

In 1620 seventy four English Puritans sailed for North America and there established a colony. Their descendants are now taking a census of the country which they then founded. This census reveals that the population of the United States is close upon seventy-five millions—a million to every Pilgrim Father! The population of the British Isles is forty millions. Across the Atlantic there are seventy five millions of English-speaking men, women and chil-dren living under modern conditions, who are prospering mightly, who manage their own business, every one of whom is an uncrowned king or queen, who do not believe in the divine right of sovereigns, in the doctrine that a monarch can do no wrong, in the principle of hereditary superiority. They enjoy free a dash, of winning fame, absorbed her whole mind. new brewery here. It did. Damage, \$13.75.

Last Monday the good wife of the same brewer pre
Institutions by ed on the principles of modern civiliza-

MAINE LUMBER INDUSTRY. All the Important Mills Are Running and

Prices Are Higher. Bangon, Sept. 22.-Great advance is making in the Maine lumber industry, a decide i in provement taking place in the past few days All important mills are running, and it is said that over one thousand men have been sent into the woods and that more men are wanted than can be had. Prices are higher. Spruce is now selling at Banger for about \$12 per theusand, which is \$1 better than the price that prevailed all summer, and the demand has increased at least 25 per cent, within two weeks.

More logs have been rafted at the Penobscot boom this year than in 1898, the figures for the past three years being at follows: 1898, 100,000,000 feet. 1899, 135,000,000 feet, 1900, 120,000,000 feet. The total cut on the Penobscot last winter was about 160,000,000 feet. With only the domestic trade to supply a much larger stock of logs than usual would be carried over to the spring of 1001, but the demands of the European deal trade will eat a big hole in the log piles this year, and it is this trade that has done more than anything else to keep some of the mills going and save the season from almost unprecedented duless.

A very encouraging sign for the future is the activity displayed thus carly in the preparations for the next winter's cut of logs on Penobscot waters. It is usual in a Presidential year for operators to wait for the result of the election before deciding upon the extent to which they will cut, but this year no one seems to be paving any attention to the political situation, and arrangements for logging are proceeding with the utmost despatch. than can be had. Prices are higher. Spruce

IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR DISMISSED. Charge Against Molthan Was Improperly Admitting One Graziano

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 - Henry Molthan, Jr. mmigrant inspector at the New York Barge Office, has been dismissed by Assistant Secretary Taylor. Molthan was chairman of the Immigration Board which admitted an Italian immigrant named Graziano while the question of his eligibility was under appeal to the Trens ury authorities here, and his dismissal, according to Secretary Taylor, is the result of his ac-

now awaiting action by Commissioner Fitchie, who is reported ill.

Octogenarian Cyclist's Vegetarian Diet. Dr. C. T. Harris, the seventy-eight-year-old

vegetarian, who last summer made the trip from London to Edinburgh and back alone on a tricycle, has written to the Lancet an interest ing account of his diet while on the road. He

"As an addendum to my letter in the Lancet of Aug. 25 the following particulars may be of interest: I did not eat any flesh food in any shape nor did I even eat eggs. Neither did I for dinner. I ate my food riding or on a bank by the roadside-some bread and cheese with a tomato or banana or both, or some bread and a bit of chocolate. Now and then I got a glass of milk, but I think I felt better without it. On houses would be in the hands of the free silver amputating the prosperity of the country; but only about ten of the thirty-one days did I have any vegetables and only on about seven days a little pudding with or without fruit. My breakfast was mostly weak tea or cocoa and milk with bread and butter and marmalade or milk with bread and butter and marmalade or fam. My evening meal was mostly occoa and milk with bread and butter and sometimes marmalade. On two or three occasions I had some porridge and once some bread and milk.

"I did not eat at stated times but would munch (my teeth having all disappeared) some bread or liscuit with some sweets or chocolate as I rode along. I did not drink a creat deal as a rule during the day, and I have ridden all day without wiping my face, so free was I from sweating, but I drank water sometimes pretty freely in the night. I always took a jug of boiled water to my bedroom and frequently, after my first sleen of about four hours—after which I generally felt quite refreshed—I would munch some biscuit and perhaps some chocolate and drink water as I felt to need it. Then, after reading and thinking for a time I would after reading and thinking for a time I would have another sleep. I did not have any aches or pains nor any signs of distress during the whole time I was away.

"My object to take to the control of the control of the I was away.

"My object in taking this ride was to satisfy "My object in taking this ride was to satisfy myself by personal exterience that good bealth and a full measure of vigor can be maintained under total abstinence from flesh, alcohol and tobacco, and that, too, with such an amount of exercise as was requilite for a considerable effort. The lesson derivable from my experience seems to be that if we fed ourselves more thrifting and lived on simpler food, we should entoy our lives more completely and retain our activ-

Observations by Prisoners. From the Star of Hope, Published and Written by New

York Prison Convicts. Bars all around us and we can not even see the color of a good drink

Some, about to be discharged, act as if they were leaving home instead of going there.

The editor of the Prison Missionary, published in the Oregon Penitentiary, Salem, Ore., explains in his last issue why he refused to accept commutation time on a fifteen years' sentence. He says he is doing missionary work and doesn't care to interrupt it. The 5,000 volumes contained in the Auburn Priso

Library constitute a noble collection. But one thing is lacking-a circulating catalogue, and it is to be hoped that at an early date this deficiency will be made good and the various works recorded under th ir proper heads and sub-heads. It is right to suc pose that its introduction will enhance the library's educational powers 500 per cent.

While opinions differ as to our reward or punish ment in the world to come, there seems to be an almost unanimous belief that the man who is the reap his punishment and humiliation before he leaves It. No matter how strong we appear to be or ho seemingly impregnable our position, there is a law of compensation that can level us to the ground as eastly as the cyclone levels the hardlest oak

The present Presidential campaign, happily inau gurated in these closing days of the nineteenth cer dates whose nomination was decreed by the popula sharply defined, and involve fundamental question than which none graver were ever submitted to any people for decision at the ballot box. Thoughtfu men everywhere are earnestly asking what will be the result

The English Commander-in-Chief. From the London Truth.

I believe that the Duke of Connaught is a good offi-cer, but it does not follow that he should be made Commander-in-Chief when Lord Wolseley's time up because society and the Unionists have made up their minds that the post ought to be filled by a mem ber of the Royal family. Nor do I think that Lord Roberts is the man for the place. He has his weak points-one of them is surrounding himself with plucky and brainless officers who happen to be elt members of the aristocracy or society favorites. He may be a first-rate General in the field, but he shows himself a good deal too anxious to stand well with of character that is wanted just now in a Commander

Lord Kitchener is. I am told, an execulent organized would be in his favor as Commander in Chief. for a ganization is more wanted than strategy in that p He does not care one lots for the good opinion of the press; he is not a society man and is indifferent whether an officer is the son of a Duke or of a tinker provided that he be the right man for a post. E his own staff in the Soudan hated him, according

Daughters of Inebriates. From the London Truth

The second installment of Marie Bashkirtseff's memoirsfalls rather flat, though in no way inferior to the first. Her peculiarities as a writer can be thus explained: She came of a race of inchristes, for Russians drink deep and strong. Her nerv us sys tem was out of gear. She was never young from in fancy to the day of her death. This is a peculiar of the inebriate's child. Nor had she any receptivity The sense of self was so overweening as to block out all views on the outer world. Her dresses, notion sented him with a beautiful pair of twins, a boy and agirl. This time the damages consisted only of a very severe shock to the feelings of the father.

This time the damages consisted only of a course of the father.

This time the damages consisted only of a course of the father.

This time the damages consisted only of a course of the father.

The first of the father of twins, a boy and the father of twins a course of the father.

The first of the father of twins, a boy and the father of twins a course of the father.

The first of twins a boy and the father of twins, a boy and the father of twins a course of the father of twins a course of twins a cou healthly subjective and had fandes.